ANNUAL SYNAR REPORT

42 U.S.C. 300x-26 OMB № 0930-0222

FFY 2013

State: Louisiana

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INTRODUCTION

The Annual Synar Report (ASR) format provides the means for States to comply with the reporting provisions of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300x-26) and the Tobacco Regulation for the SAPT Block Grant (45 C.F.R. 96.130 (e)).

Public reporting burden for the collection of information is estimated to average 15 hours for Section I and 3 hours for Section II, including the time for reviewing instructions, completing and reviewing the collection of information, searching existing data sources, and gathering and maintaining the data needed. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing the burden, to SAMHSA Reports Clearance Officer; Paperwork Reduction Project; 1 Choke Cherry Road, 7th Floor Rockville, Maryland 20857.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. The OMB control number for this project is 0930-0222 with an expiration date of 05-31-2013.

How the Synar report helps the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention

In accordance with the tobacco regulations, States are required to provide detailed information on progress made in enforcing youth tobacco access laws (FFY 2012 Compliance Progress) and future plans to ensure compliance with the Synar requirements to reduce youth tobacco access rates (FFY 2013 Intended Use Plan). These data are required by 42 U.S.C. 300x-26 and will be used by the Secretary to evaluate State compliance with the statute. Part of the mission of the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) is to assist States¹ by supporting Synar activities and providing technical assistance helpful in determining the type of enforcement measures and control strategies that are most effective. This information is helpful to CSAP in improving technical assistance resources and expertise on enforcement efforts and tobacco control program support activities, including State Synar Program support services, through an enhanced technical assistance program involving conferences and workshops, development of training materials and guidance documents, and onsite technical assistance consultation.

How the Synar report can help States

The information gathered for the Synar report can help States describe and analyze substate needs for program enhancements. These data can also be used to report to the State legislature and other State and local organizations on progress made to date in enforcing youth tobacco access laws when aggregated statistical data from State Synar reports can demonstrate to the Secretary the national progress in reducing youth tobacco access problems. This information will also provide Congress with a better understanding of State progress in implementing Synar, including State difficulties and successes in enforcing retailer compliance with youth tobacco access laws.

¹The term "State" is used to refer to all the States and territories required to comply with Synar as part of the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant Program requirements (42 U.S.C. 300x-64 and 45 C.F.R. 96.121).

Getting assistance in completing the Synar report

If you have questions about programmatic issues, you may call CSAP's Division of State Programs at (240) 276-2413 and ask for your respective State Project Officer, or contact your State Project Officer directly by telephone or email. If you have questions about fiscal or grants management issues, you may call the Grants Management Officer, Office of Program Services, Division of Grants Management, at (240) 276-1422.

Where and when to submit the Synar report

The Annual Synar Report (ASR) must be received by SAMHSA no later than December 31, 2012. The ASR must be submitted in the **approved OMB report format.** Use of the approved format will avoid delays in the review and approval process. The chief executive officer (or an authorized designee) of the applicant organization must sign page 1 of the ASR certifying that the State has complied with all reporting requirements.

The State must upload one copy of the ASR using the online WebBGAS (Block Grant Application System). In addition, the following items must be uploaded to WebBGAS:

- FFY 2013 Synar Survey Results: States that use the Synar Survey Estimation System (SSES) must upload one copy of SSES Tables 1–5 (in Excel) to WebBGAS. States that do not use SSES must upload one copy of ASR Forms 1, 4, and 5, and Forms 2 and 3, if applicable, (in Excel) to WebBGAS.
- Synar Inspection Form: States must upload one blank copy of the inspection form used to record the result of each Synar inspection.
- Synar Inspection Protocol: States must upload a copy of the protocol used to train inspection teams on conducting and reporting the results of the Synar inspections.

Each State SSA Director has been emailed a login ID and password to log onto the Synar section of the WebBGAS site.

Additionally, the State must submit one signed original of the report (including the signed Funding Agreements/Certifications), as well as one additional copy of the signed Funding Agreements/Certifications, to the Grants Management Officer at the address below:

Grants Management Officer
Office of Program Services
Division of Grants Management
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

Regular Mail: Overnight Mail:

1 Choke Cherry Road, Rm.7-1091 Rockville, Maryland 20857 1 Choke Cherry Road, Rm.7-1091 Rockville, Maryland 20850

FFY 2013: FUNDING AGREEMENTS/CERTIFICATIONS

The following form must be signed by the Chief Executive Officer or an authorized designee and submitted with this application. Documentation authorizing a designee must be attached to the application.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES ACT AND SYNAR AMENDMENT

42 U.S.C. 300x-26 requires each State to submit an annual report of its progress in meeting the requirements of the Synar Amendment and its implementing regulation (45 C.F.R. 96.130) to the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services. By signing below, the chief executive officer (or an authorized designee) of the applicant organization certifies that the State has complied with these reporting requirements and the certifications as set forth below.

SYNAR SURVEY SAMPLING METHODOLOGY

The State certifies that the Synar survey sampling methodology on file with the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention and submitted with the Annual Synar Report for FFY 2013 is up-to-date and approved by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention.

SYNAR SURVEY INSPECTION PROTOCOL

The State certifies that the Synar Survey Inspection Protocol on file with the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention and submitted with the Annual Synar Report for FFY 2013 is up-to-date and approved by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention.

State: Louisiana	
Name of Chief Executive Officer or Designee: Antl	hony H. Speier, Ph.D.
Signature of CEO or Designee:	E
Title: Assistant Secretary	Date Signed: /2/19/12

FFY: 2013	State: Louisiana
	Date: 12/11/12

SECTION I: FFY 2012 (Compliance Progress)

YOUTH ACCESS LAWS, ACTIVITIES, AND ENFORCEMENT

42 U.S.C. 300x-26 requires the States to report information regarding the sale/distribution of tobacco products to individuals under age 18.

1.	access si the last	ndicate any changes or additions to the State tobacco statute(s) relating to youth ince the last reporting year. If any changes were made to the State law(s) since reporting year, please attach a photocopy of the law to the hard copy of the d also upload a copy of the State law to WebBGAS. (see 42 U.S.C. 300x-26).
	a.	Has there been a change in the minimum sale age for tobacco products?
		☐ Yes ⊠ No
		If Yes, current minimum age: 19 20 21
	b.	Have there been any changes in State law that impact the State's protocol for conducting Synar inspections? Yes No
		If Yes, indicate change. (Check all that apply.)
		☐ Changed to require that law enforcement conduct inspections of tobacco outlets ☐ Changed to make it illegal for youth to possess, purchase or receive tobacco ☐ Changed to require ID to purchase tobacco ☐ Other change(s) (Please describe.)
	c.	Have there been any changes in the law concerning <i>vending machines?</i>
		Yes No
		If Yes, indicate change. (Check all that apply.)
		Total ban enacted
		Banned from location(s) accessible to youth
		Locking device or supervision required
		Other change(s) (Please describe.)
	d.	Have there been any changes in State law that impact the following?
		Licensing of tobacco vendors
		Penalties for sales to minors
2.	42 U.S.C	e how the Annual Synar Report (see 45 C.F.R. 96.130(e)) and the State Plan (see C. 300x-51) were made public within the State prior to submission of the ASR.
	·	all that apply.)
		Placed on file for public review Posted on a State agency Web site (<i>Please provide exact Web address and the date</i>
		en the FFY 2013 ASR was posted to this Web address.)

		Notice published in a newspaper or newsletter
		Public hearing
		Announced in a news release, a press conference, or discussed in a media interview
		Distributed for review as part of the SAPT Block Grant application process
		Distributed through the public library system
		Published in an annual register
		Other (Please describe.)
3.	Identify	the following agency or agencies (see 42 U.S.C. 300x-26 and 45 C.F.R. 96.130).
	a.	The State agency(ies) designated by the Governor for oversight of the Synar requirements:
		Department of Health and Hospitals Office of Behavioral Health (OBH)
		Has this changed since last year's Annual Synar Report? Yes No
	b.	The State agency(ies) responsible for conducting random, unannounced Synar inspections:
		LA Department of Revenue Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control (OATC)
		Has this changed since last year's Annual Synar Report? Yes No
	c.	The State agency(ies) responsible for enforcing youth tobacco access law(s):
		LA Department of Revenue Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control (OATC)
		Has this changed since last year's Annual Synar Report? Yes No
4.	receives	the State agency responsible for tobacco prevention activities (the agency that the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Tobacco Control n funding).
	_	artment of Health and Hospitals, Bureau of Primary Care and Rural Health, Disease on and Control Unit, Tobacco Control Program
	На	s the responsible agency changed since last year's Annual Synar Report?
		Yes No
	a.	Describe the coordination and collaboration that occur between the agency responsible for tobacco prevention and the agency responsible for oversight of the Synar requirements. (Check all that apply.) The two agencies
		Are the same
		Have a formal written memorandum of agreement
		Have an informal partnership
		Conduct joint planning activities
		Combine resources
		Comonic resources

http://www.dhh.la.gov/assets/docs/BehavioralHealth/publications/SYNARRpt2012.pdf

Have other collaborative arrangement(s) (<i>Please describe</i> .)
Please answer the following questions regarding the State's activities to enforce the youth access to tobacco law(s) in FFY 2012 (see 42 U.S.C. $300x-26$ and 45 C.F.R. $96.130(e)$).
a. Which one of the following describes the enforcement of youth access to tobacco laws carried out in your State? (Check one category only.)
 ☐ Enforcement is conducted exclusively by local law enforcement agencies. ☐ Enforcement is conducted exclusively by State agency(ies). ☐ Enforcement is conducted by both local and State agencies.

b. The following items concern penalties imposed for violations of youth access to tobacco laws by <u>LOCAL AND/OR STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT</u>

<u>AGENCIES</u>. Please fill in the number requested. If State law does not allow for an item, please mark "NA" (not applicable). If a response for an item is unknown, please mark "UNK." The chart must be filled in completely.

PENALTY	OWNERS	CLERKS	TOTAL
Number of citations issued	377	377	754
Number of <u>fines assessed</u>	71 known	UNK	UNK
Number of permits/licenses suspended	0		0
Number of permits/licenses revoked	0		0

О	ther (Please describe.)			
fr ai re is is th ci	ATC conducted 5,791 tobacco compliance checks om July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012. As indicated bove, 754 citations were issued. These were a sult of 377 tobacco sales. Each time a merchant found to be in violation of the law, a citation is sued to the store owner and the clerk who made to sale. Store owners are issued an administrative tation and store clerks are cited criminally. ATC handles all administrative violations for ore owners and records are kept by case file at ATC.			
D ci	riminal citations for clerks are turned over to the istrict Attorney within the parish where the tation was issued and are adjudicated within the purt system of that parish.			
di di an th	ATC tracked and provided OBH with the sposition of owner violations that occurred uring the FFY 2012 Annual Synar Report (ASR) and for OBH funded compliance checks. During the timeframe of July 1, 2010 through June 30, 2011, there were 40 fines assessed to store owners is follows:			
0 0 0 0 0 0	1 at \$200.00, 4 at \$250.00, 4 at \$400.00, 1 at \$575.00, 1 at \$675.00, 3 at \$750.00, and 26 fine amounts were unavailable.			
III .	n addition, 66 merchants were issued Responsible endor Warnings, and 10 cases are still pending.			
c.	Which one of the following best describer access to tobacco laws carried out in your Enforcement is conducted only at the survey. Enforcement is conducted only at a surthe Synar survey. Enforcement is conducted at a combine Synar survey and outlets not randomly	our State? (Chese outlets randalise of outlets	omly selected not randomly se randomly se	for the Synar selected for the
d.	Did every tobacco outlet in the State recompliance check in the last year?	eceive at least	one enforcem	ent
	☐ Yes ☑ No			

e. What additional activities are conducted in your State to support enforcement

and compliance with State tobacco access law(s)? (Check all that apply.)
☐ Merchant education and/or training
☐ Incentives for merchants who are in compliance (e.g., nonenforcement compliance checks in which compliant retailers are given positive reinforcement and noncompliant retailers are warned about youth access laws)
Community education regarding youth access laws
Media use to publicize compliance inspection results
Community mobilization to increase support for retailer compliance with youth access laws
Other activities (<i>Please list.</i>)
Briefly describe all checked activities:
MERCHANT EDUCATION AND/OR TRAINING
A Synar Contractor was funded in each of the 10 OBH administrative regions in the state. An important role of the Synar Contractor has been to train and supervise youth volunteers to conduct unconsummated compliance checks. A total of 4,361 unconsummated compliance checks were conducted from July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012 to include the following:
523 in Region 1
399 in Region 2
458 in Region 3
413 in Region 4
422 in Region 5
425 in Region 6
353 in Region 7
301 in Region 8
663 in Region 9
404 in Region 10
Of the unconsummated compliance checks completed, 94% were unwilling to sell and 6% were willing to sell.
During unconsummated compliance checks, these merchants were provided Thank You and No Thank You cards, educational cards, and certificates as appropriate. Each merchant, where an unconsummated compliance check was conducted, was also provided an educational packet including written materials, window decals, and stickers regarding the current laws and goals of the Synar Amendment.
1

INCENTIVES FOR MERCHANTS WHO ARE IN COMPLIANCE (e.g., Reward and Reminder)

During unconsummated compliance checks conducted by Synar contractors, merchants were provided Thank You and No Thank You cards, educational cards, and certificates as rewards or reminders. During routine, consummated compliance checks conducted by agents of the Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control, merchants who are found in violation were issued administrative and criminal citations. Those that were found to be compliant with the law received a letter of appreciation by mail signed by the Commissioner of the Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control.

COMMUNITY EDUCATION REGARDING YOUTH ACCESS LAWS

The Office of Behavioral Health is the single state authority for the treatment and prevention of substance abuse (NASADAD) as well as being the agency responsible for Synar implementation. OBH used SAPT Block Grant funds to contract with primary prevention providers. These contractors provided services in the programmatic areas of Information Dissemination, Education, Alternative Activities, Problem Identification and Referral, Community-based Process and Environmental. All contractors were required to address the prevention of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs (ATOD).

MEDIA USE TO PUBLICIZE COMPLIANCE INSPECITION RESULTS

The Office of Behavioral Health posted the results of the FFY 2011 Annual Synar Report on its website. A copy of the FFY 2012 Annual Synar Report can be viewed at

http://www.dhh.la.gov/assets/docs/BehavioralHealth/publications/SYNARRpt2012.pdf

COMMUNITY MOBLIZATION TO INCREASE TO INCREASE SUPPORT FOR RETAILER COMPLIANCE WITH YOUTH ACCESS LAWS

Regional Synar coalitions were established in each of the 10 regions in the state during FFY 1997. During FFY 2012, all ten (10) OBH Regional Synar Contractors actively participated in Regional Tobacco Free Living (TFL) Coalition Meetings, serving as an expert in limiting youth access to tobacco products.

OTHER ACTIVITIES: CONTRACT WITH OATC (utilizing State General Funds) to support enforcement activities

The Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control conducted 5,791 tobacco compliance checks from July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012. Of these 5,791 compliance checks, the Office of Behavioral Health funded 2,400 random, unannounced compliance checks through a contractual agreement with OATC. 1,070 of these unannounced tobacco inspections were funded utilizing SAPT Block Grant Funds and 1,330 compliance checks were funded utilizing State General Funds. Finally, OATC conducted 3,391 FDA tobacco compliance checks. During FFY 2012, approximately 377 of the 5,791 merchants were found to be in violation. Merchants found to be in violation of the law were issued citations. Merchants found to be in compliance were issued a certificate/letter of appreciation from OATC's Commissioner.

f. Are citations or warnings issued to retailers or clerks who sell tobacco to minors for inspections that are part of the Synar survey? ⊠ Yes □ No

If "Yes" to 5f, please describe the State's procedure for minimizing risk of bias to the survey results from retailers alerting each other to the presence of the survey teams:

Tobacco compliance checks are conducted on an on-going basis throughout the year. During FFY 2012, OATC conducted 5,791 compliance checks (2,400 checks were randomly selected). This total includes Synar and non-Synar checks. It is unlikely that merchants warn one another about the Synar checks because OATC conducts tobacco and alcohol compliance checks on an on-going basis throughout the year. All compliance checks (regardless if they are Synar or non-Synar) follow the same inspection protocol. Violations are issued to any merchant that is found to be non-compliant with the law. In addition, OATC conducts routine compliance checks of Alcohol Vendors following a comparable protocol. During FFY 2012, OATC conducted 2,944 alcohol compliance checks.

Combined (tobacco + alcohol), OATC conducted 8,735 compliance checks, providing a year-round enforcement presence.

g. Please describe the relationship between the State's Synar program and the Food and Drug Administration-funded enforcement program:

OATC is the FDA grant awardee. During FFY 2012, 3,391 FDA tobacco compliance checks and 3,500 advertising and labeling checks were completed.

SYNAR SURVEY METHODS AND RESULTS

The following questions pertain to the survey methodology and results of the Synar survey used by the State to meet the requirements of the Synar Regulation in FFY 2012 (see 42 U.S.C. 300x-26 and 45 C.F.R. 96.130).

5.	Has the	sampling methodology changed from the previous year? Yes No
	methodo Methodo	e is required to have an approved up-to-date description of the Synar sampling logy on file with CSAP. Please submit a copy of your Synar Survey Sampling logy (Appendix B). If the sampling methodology changed from the previous g year, these changes must be reflected in the methodology submitted.
7.		nswer the following questions regarding the State's annual random, inced inspections of tobacco outlets (see 45 C.F.R. 96.130(d)(2)).
	a.	Did the State use the optional Synar Survey Estimation System (SSES) to analyze the Synar survey data? \boxtimes Yes \square No
		If Yes , attach SSES summary tables 1, 2, 3, and 4 to the hard copy of the ASR and upload a copy of SSES tables 1–5 (in Excel) to WebBGAS. Then go to Question 8. If No , continue to Question 7b.
	b.	Report the weighted and unweighted Retailer Violation Rate (RVR) estimates, the standard error, accuracy rate (number of eligible outlets divided by the total number of sampled outlets), and completion rate (number of eligible outlets inspected divided by the total number of eligible outlets).
		Unweighted RVR
		Weighted RVR
		Standard error (s.e.) of the (weighted) RVR
		Fill in the blanks to calculate the <u>right limit</u> of the right-sided 95% confidence interval.
		+ (1.645 ×) =
		RVR Estimate plus (1.645 times Standard Error) equals Right Limit
		Accuracy rate
		Completion rate
	c.	Fill out Form 1 in Appendix A (Forms1–5). (Required regardless of the sample design.)
	d.	How were the (weighted) RVR estimate and its standard error obtained? (Check the one that applies.)
		☐ Form 2 (Optional) in Appendix A (Forms 1–5) (Attach completed Form 2.)

the program code and output with description of all variable names.)
If stratification was used, did any strata in the sample contain only one outlet or cluster this year? Yes No No stratification
If Yes , explain how this situation was dealt with in variance estimation.
Was a cluster sample design used? ☐ Yes ☐ No
If Yes , fill out and attach Form 3 in Appendix A (Forms 1–5), and answer the following question.
following question.

g.	Report the	following	outlet sar	nple sizes	for the	Synar	survey.
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	Sample Size
Effective sample size (sample size needed to meet the SAMHSA precision requirement assuming simple random sampling)	
Target sample size (the product of the effective sample size and the design effect)	
Original sample size (inflated sample size of the target sample to counter the sample attrition due to ineligibility and noncompletion)	
Eligible sample size (number of outlets found to be eligible in the sample)	
Final sample size (number of eligible outlets in the sample for which an inspection was completed)	

	effect)	
	Original sample size (inflated sample size of the target sample to counter the sample attrition due to ineligibility and noncompletion)	
	Eligible sample size (number of outlets found to be eligible in the sample)	
	Final sample size (number of eligible outlets in the sample for which an inspection was completed)	
	h. Fill out Form 4 in Appendix A (Forms 1–5).	
8.	Did the State's Synar survey use a list frame? ⊠ Yes ☐ No	
	If Yes, answer the following questions about its coverage.	
	a. The calendar year of the latest frame coverage study: 2011	
	b. Percent coverage from the latest frame coverage study: 92.8%	
	c. Was a new study conducted in this reporting period? Yes N	0
	If Yes, please complete Appendix D (List Sampling Frame Coverage St and submit it with the Annual Synar Report.	tudy)
	d. The calendar year of the next coverage study planned: 2013	
9.	Has the Synar survey inspection protocol changed from the previous year? ☐ Yes ☐ No	
	The State is required to have an approved up-to-date description of the Synar in protocol on file with CSAP. Please submit a copy of your Synar Survey Inspection (Appendix C). If the inspection protocol changed from the previous year, these cobe reflected in the protocol submitted.	on Protocol
	a. Provide the inspection period: From <u>07/16/12</u> to <u>09/26/12</u> MM/DD/YY MM/DD/YY	
	b. Provide the number of youth inspectors used in the current inspect	ion year:
	<u>28</u>	
	NOTE: If the State uses SSES, please ensure that the number reported matches that reported in SSES Table 4, or explain any difference.	in 9b

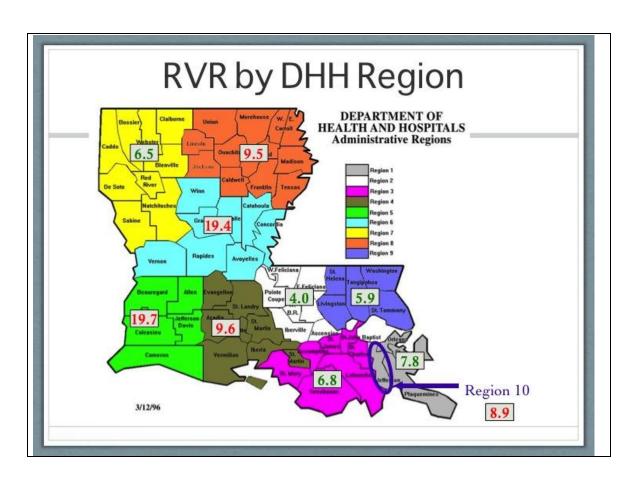
c. Fill out and attach Form 5 in Appendix A (Forms 1–5). (Not required if the State used SSES to analyze the Synar survey data.)

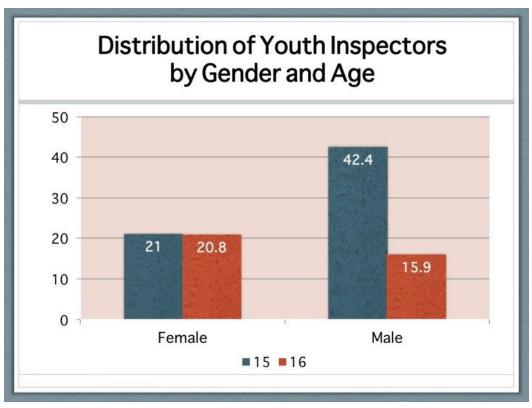
SECTION II: FFY 2013 (Intended Use):

Public law 42 U.S.C. 300x-26 of the Public Health Service Act and 45 C.F.R. 96.130 (e) (4, 5) require that the States provide information on future plans to ensure compliance with the Synar requirements to reduce youth tobacco access.

1.	In the upcoming year, does the State anticipate any changes in:
	Synar sampling methodology
	Synar inspection protocol Yes No
	If changes are made in either the Synar sampling methodology or the Synar inspection protocol, the State is required to obtain approval from CSAP prior to implementation of the change and file an updated Synar Survey Sampling Methodology (Appendix B) or an updated Synar Survey Inspection Protocol (Appendix C), as appropriate.
2.	Please describe the State's plans to maintain and/or reduce the target rate for Synar inspections to be completed in FFY 2013. Include a brief description of plans for law enforcement efforts to enforce youth tobacco access laws, activities that support law enforcement efforts to enforce youth tobacco access laws, and any anticipated changes in youth tobacco access legislation or regulation in the State.
	LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANS
	The Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control will conduct 1,200 tobacco compliance checks (Synar inspections for the Annual Report) through contractual agreement with the Office of Behavioral Health. Outlets for all 1,200 tobacco compliance checks will be selected using stratified random sampling for the Synar inspections during summer 2013. OATC has also committed to conduct an additional 1,750 compliance checks during FFY 2013 for a total of 2,950. Citations will be issued to those found in violation. Letters of appreciation will be mailed to those merchants that are found to be in compliance. In addition, merchants must continue to register for tobacco permits and may lose the ability
	to sell tobacco products if they are found non-compliant with tobacco laws.
	MERCHANT EDUCATION PLANS
	As a way to educate tobacco merchants, each of the 10 regions of the State will fund a Synar Contractor that will train and supervise youth volunteers to conduct unconsummated 400 unconsummated compliance checks to include the following: 300 cigarette purchase attempts, 60 smokeless tobacco purchase attempts, and 40 cigar purchase attempts.
3.	Describe any challenges the State faces in complying with the Synar regulation. (Check all that apply.)
	☐ Limited resources for law enforcement of youth access laws
	Limited resources for activities to support enforcement and compliance with youth tobacco access laws

Limitations in the State youth tobacco access laws
Limited public support for enforcement of youth tobacco access laws
Limitations on completeness/accuracy of list of tobacco outlets
Limited expertise in survey methodology
Laws/regulations limiting the use of minors in tobacco inspections
☐ Difficulties recruiting youth inspectors
Geographic, demographic, and logistical considerations in conducting inspections
Cultural factors (e.g., language barriers, young people purchasing for their elders)
☐ Issues regarding sources of tobacco under tribal jurisdiction
Other challenges (Please list.)
Briefly describe all checked challenges and propose a plan for each, or indicate the State's need for technical assistance related to each relevant challenge.
LIMITED RESOURCES FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OF YOUTH ACCESS LAWS
During the last year, OATC has gone through a reorganization. OATC has a total of 61
staff. There are 27 OATC enforcement agents including directors and field agents.
Twenty-two (22) agents are responsible for conducting compliance checks.
The large rural populations make it logistically challenging to conduct compliance
checks. Due to the limited number of OATC agents and scarce resources enforcement
efforts are strained.
GEOGRAPHIC, DEMOGRAPHIC, AND LOGISTICAL CONSIDERATIONS IN
CONDUCTING INSPECTIONS:
Geographic Variation: RVR across the state varies by region. The chart on the
following page shows RVR by the 10 DHH regions. This variation is reviewed each
year to target merchant education activities.
Youth Inspector Gender and Age: The distribution of youth inspectors (operatives) by
gender and age is not as balanced as in prior years. The chart on the following page
shows the distribution of compliance checks by gender and age of inspectors. The state will continue to work with OATC to balance gender and age of inspectors.





SSES Table 1 (Synar Survey Estimates and Sample Sizes)

CSAP-SYNAR REPORT

State	Louisiana
Federal Fiscal Year (FFY)	2013
Date	12/11/2012 10:26
Data	FY13 SSES data.xls
Analysis Option	Stratified SRS with FPC

Estimates

Unweighted Retailer Violation Rate	8.9%
Weighted Retailer Violation Rate	8.8%
Standard Error	0.8%
Is SAMHSA Precision Requirement met?	YES
Right-sided 95% Confidence Interval	[0.0%, 10.2%]
Two-sided 95% Confidence Interval	[7.2%, 10.5%]
Design Effect	1.0
Accuracy Rate (unweighted)	84.4%
Accuracy Rate (weighted)	84.4%
Completion Rate (unweighted)	96.0%

Sample Size for Current Year

Effective Sample Size	936
Target (Minimum) Sample Size	936
Original Sample Size	1,154
Eligible Sample Size	974
Final Sample Size	935
Overall Sampling Rate	17.6%

SSES Table 2 (Synar Survey Results by Stratum and by OTC/VM)

STATE: Louisiana FFY: 2013

Samp. Stratum	Var. Stratum	Outlet Frame Size	Estimated Outlet Population Size	Number of PSU Clusters Created	Number of PSU Clusters in Sample	Outlet Sample Size	Number of Eligible Outlets in Sample	Number of Sample Outlets Inspected	Number of Sample Outlets in Violation	Retailer Violation Rate(%)	Standard Error(%)
	All Outlets										
1	1	811	559	N/A	N/A	148	102	102	8	7.8%	
10	10	612	448	N/A	N/A	112	82	79	7	8.9%	
2	2	865	739	N/A	N/A	158	135	125	5	4.0%	
3	3	622	506	N/A	N/A	113	92	88	6	6.8%	
4	4	821	755	N/A	N/A	150	138	135	13	9.6%	
5	5	381	348	N/A	N/A	69	63	61	12	19.7%	
6	6	397	353	N/A	N/A	72	64	62	12	19.4%	
7	7	717	635	N/A	N/A	131	116	108	7	6.5%	
8	8	466	422	N/A	N/A	85	77	74	7	9.5%	
9	9	636	575	N/A	N/A	116	105	101	6	5.9%	
Total		6,328	5,340			1,154	974	935	83	8.8%	0.8%
	ı		T	T	Over the 0	Counter Out	tlets				
1	1	811	521	N/A	N/A	95	95	95	6	6.3%	
10	10	612	448	N/A	N/A	79	79	79	7	8.9%	
2	2	865	739	N/A	N/A	125	125	125	5	4.0%	
3	3	622	489	N/A	N/A	85	85	85	5	5.9%	
4	4	821	727	N/A	N/A	130	130	130	13	10.0%	
5	5	381	331	N/A	N/A	58	58	58	10	17.2%	
6	6	397	353	N/A	N/A	62	62	62	12	19.4%	
7	7	717	635	N/A	N/A	108	108	108	7	6.5%	
8	8	466	422	N/A	N/A	74	74	74	7	9.5%	
9	9	636	564	N/A	N/A	99	99	99	6	6.1%	
Total		6,328	5,229			915	915	915	78	8.5%	0.8%
	1				Vendir	ng Machine	S				
1	1	0	38	N/A	N/A	7	7	7	2	28.6%	
10	10	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0.0%	
2	2	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0.0%	
3	3	0	17	N/A	N/A	3	3	3	1	33.3%	
4	4	0	28	N/A	N/A	5	5	5	0	0.0%	
5	5	0	17	N/A	N/A	3	3	3	2	66.7%	
6	6	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0.0%	
7	7	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0.0%	
8	8	0	0	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	0	0.0%	
9	9	0	11	N/A	N/A	2	2	2	0	0.0%	
Total		0	111			20	20	20	5	25.1%	8.8%

Note:

There are some records with unknown outlet type. Therefore the overall counts may not equal the sum of OTC and VM counts.

SSES Table 3 (Synar Survey Sample Tally Summary)

STATE: Louisiana

FFY: 2013

Disposition Code	Description	Count	Subtotal
EC	Eligible and inspection complete outlet	935	
Total (Eligible Completes)			935
N1	In operation but closed at time of visit	29	
N2	Unsafe to access	6	
N3	Presence of police	0	
N4	Youth inspector knows salesperson	2	
N5	Moved to new location but not inspected	0	
	Drive thru only/youth inspector has no drivers		
N6	license	0	
N7	Tobacco out of stock	2	
N8	Run out of time	0	
N9	Other noncompletion	0	
Total (Eligible Noncompletes)			39
I1	Out of Business	66	
12	Does not sell tobacco products	13	
13	Inaccessible by youth	91	
14	Private club or private residence	6	
15	Temporary closure	2	
16	Can't be located	1	
17	Wholesale only/Carton sale only	1	
18	Vending machine broken	0	
19	Duplicate	0	
I10	Other ineligibility	0	
Total (Ineligibles)			180
Grand Total			1154

SSES Table 4 (Synar Survey Inspection Results by Youth Inspector Characteristics)

STATE: Louisiana

FFY: 2013

Frequency Distribution

Gender	Age	Number of Inspectors	Attempted Buys	Successful Buys
Male	14	0	0	0
	15	8	401	32
	16	6	150	19
	17	0	0	0
	18	0	0	0
	Subtotal	14	551	51
Female	14	0	0	0
	15	8	198	9
	16	6	186	23
	17	0	0	0
	18	0	0	0
	Subtotal	14	384	32
Other		0	0	0
Grand Total		28	935	83

Buy Rate in Percent by Age and Gender

Age	Male	Female	Total
14	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
15	8.0%	4.5%	6.8%
16	12.7%	12.4%	12.5%
17	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
18	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other			0.0%
Total	9.3%	8.3%	8.9%

APPENDIX B: SYNAR SURVEY SAMPLING METHODOLOGY

State:	Louisiana	
FFY:	2013	

1.	What	type	of samp	ling	frame	is	used?
----	------	------	---------	------	-------	----	-------

\boxtimes List frame (Go to Question 2.)
Area frame (Go to Question 3.)
List-assisted area frame (Go to Ouestion 2.)

2. List all sources of the list frame. Indicate the type of source from the list below. Provide a brief description of the frame source. Explain how the lists are updated (method), including how new outlets are identified and added to the frame. In addition, explain how often the lists are updated (cycle). (After completing this question, go to Question 4.)

Use the corresponding number to indicate Type of Source in the table below.

1 – Statewide commercial business list

4 – Statewide retail license/permit list

2 – Local commercial business list

5 – Statewide liquor license/permit list

3 – Statewide tobacco license/permit list

6 – Other

Name of Frame Source	Type of Source	Description	Updating Method and Cycle
State Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control Tobacco License List	3	All tobacco outlets in Louisiana that sell tobacco at retail or otherwise distribute tobacco products to consumers	ATC continuously removes non- renewed permits from the list and updates the list with new permits
InfoUSA; Hoovers; SLGN Directory Lists	1	Used to remove ineligible outlets from the list prior to sampling. Ineligible outlets include bars, taverns, night clubs, adult clubs, private clubs, correctional centers, and sheriff's offices	The InfoUSA database contains over 10 million records covering all industries in US. It is compiled from over 5,000 sources & further verified by 20 million telephone verification calls annually. Data is updated monthly. The subset of the database on bars, taverns, nightclubs, adult clubs, private clubs, correctional centers, and sheriff's offices for Louisiana is used to identify ineligible outlets on the state tobacco list. Hoovers Custom Build a List of Companies and SLGN Directory Lists for Louisiana are used to remove additional outlets not identified by InfoUSA.

	a. Is any area left out in the formation of the area frame? Yes No
	•
	If Yes, what percentage of the State's population is not covered by the area frame?
4.	Federal regulation requires that vending machines be inspected as part of the Synar survey. Are vending machines included in the Synar survey? \boxtimes Yes \square No
	If No , please indicate the reason they are not included in the Synar survey.
	☐ State law bans vending machines.
	☐ State law bans vending machines from locations accessible to youth.
	☐ State has SAMHSA approval to exempt vending machines from the survey.☐ Other (<i>Please describe</i>.)
	Vending machines in Louisiana are located in places that are accessible to youth. However, the State's license list does not distinguish between over-the-counter and vending machines for tobacco sellers. Inspection teams entering an outlet initially determine how tobacco is sold (over-the-counter assisted by a clerk; over-the-counter self service; and vending machine). If tobacco is sold in vending machines, an attempt is mad to purchase from the vending machine. As part of a vending machine attempt, the youth operative approaches the clerk to ask for change to use the vending machine. It is important to note that the ratio of vending machine inspections to over-the-counter inspections is small. This is likely due to the combined effect of vending machines being harder to manage and monitor, while at the same time, being subject to more frequent compliance checks because of their location in outlets that are inspected for alcohol compliance as well as tobacco compliance.
5.	Which category below best describes the sample design? (Check only one.)
	Census (STOP HERE: Appendix B is complete.)
	Unstratified statewide sample:
	Simple random sample (Go to Question 9.)
	Systematic random sample (Go to Question 6.)
	Single-stage cluster sample (Go to Question 8.)
	☐ Multistage cluster sample (Go to Question 8.)
	Stratified sample:
	Simple random sample (Go to Question 7.)
	Systematic random sample (Go to Question 6.)
	Single-stage cluster sample (Go to Question 7.)
	Multistage cluster sample (Go to Question 7.)
	Other (Please describe and go to Question 9.)

6.		e the systematic sampling methods. (After completing Question 6, go to Question 7 ication is used. Otherwise go to Question 9.)
7.	Provide	the following information about stratification.
	a.	Provide a full description of the strata that are created.
		Louisiana is divided into ten geographic regions. These 10 administrative regions comprise the strata.
		Special note: The major change to sampling methodology occurred prior to the FFY 2004 inspections as a result of a policy change at the Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control. In prior years, youth access to age-restricted tobacco outlets2 such as bars, lounges, and gaming establishments, was tested by the youth operative entering the outlet and the agents determining whether the youth's age was checked by the bartender or other employee, and the youth then asked to leave. Age-restricted outlets that did not check the age of the youth and allowed the youth to stay were considered non-compliant, per CSAP guidance, and included in calculating the state non-compliance rate. In June 2003, the Office of Alcohol and Tobacco Control responded to agent and supervisor ethical concerns about exposing youth operatives to age-restricted outlets, and formulated a policy that limits the testing of youth access to age-restricted outlets to only those outlets with a doorman present at the time of inspection. This policy has narrowed the definition of outlet eligibility in the sampling frame; in the past two surveys age-restricted outlets that do not have doorman at the time of inspection were considered ineligible.
		In addition, starting in FFY 2005, a commercial business list was used to remove bars, taverns, night clubs, adult clubs, private clubs, correctional centers, and sheriff's offices from the state tobacco license list, in order to reduce the percentage of ineligible outlets.
	b.	Is clustering used within the stratified sample?
		Yes (Go to Question 8.)
		No (Go to Question 9.)
8.	Provide	the following information about clustering.
	a.	Provide a full description of how clusters are formed. (If multistage clusters are used, give definitions of clusters at each stage.)
	b.	Specify the sampling method (simple random, systematic, or probability proportional to size sampling) for each stage of sampling and describe how the method(s) is (are) implemented.

9. Provide the formulas for determining the effective, target, and original outlet sample sizes.

In calculating the effective sample size (n_e) , we used the following formula:

$$n_e = \frac{1}{\frac{(e/Z)^2 + \underline{1}}{p(1-p)} N}$$

where n_e is the minimum effective sample size, e is the margin of error set at .01, Z is the normal deviant, 1.645 corresponding to a 95% one-tailed confidence interval for the non-compliance rate, p is the prevalence rate estimated by the previous year's non-compliance rate, and N is the size of the sampling frame.

The target sample size (n_t) , is the sample size adjusted for the design effect to account for the stratified random sample design, which is given by:

$$n_t = dn_e$$

where d is the design effect estimated to be 1

Then, the original sample size (n_o) , is determined by:

$$n_o = \underline{n}_{\underline{t}}$$
 $r_e r_e$

where, r_e is the eligibility rate and r_c is the completion rate from the previous year's survey.

The sample is allocated to the 10 different strata using the proportional allocation procedure according to the stratum size of outlets in the population.

$$n_i=n(N_i/N)$$

where n_i is the sample size for the ith stratum, n is the total sample size for Louisiana, N_i is the number of outlets in the ith stratum, and N is the total number of outlets in Louisiana.

- 10. Provide the following information about sample size calculations for the current FFY Synar survey.
 - a. If the State uses the sample size formulas embedded in the Synar Survey Estimation System (SSES) Sample Size Calculator, please provide the following information:

Inputs for Effective Sample Size:

RVR:

Frame Size:

Input for Target Sample Size:

Design Effect:

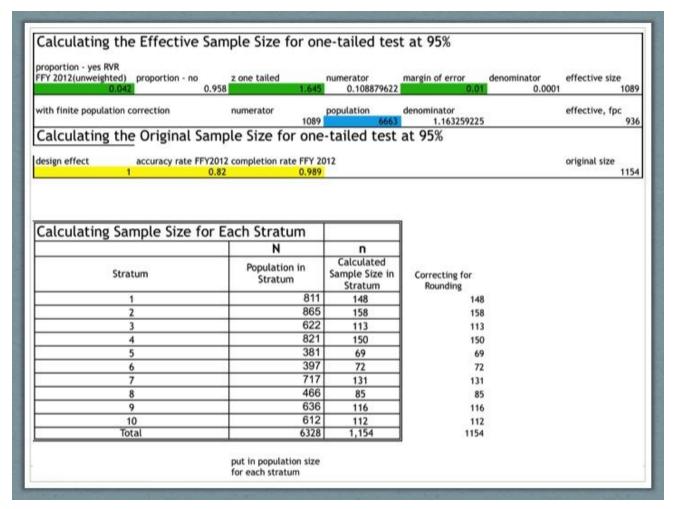
Inputs for Original Sample Size:

Safety Margin:

Accuracy (Eligibility) Rate:

Completion Rate:

b. If the State does not use the sample size formulas embedded in the SSES Sample Size Calculator, please provide all inputs required to calculate the effective, target, and original sample sizes as indicated in Question 9.



The target sample size (n_t) , is the sample size adjusted for the design effect to account for the stratified random sample design, which is given by:

$$n_t = dn_e$$

where d is the design effect estimated to be 1

APPENDIX C: SYNAR SURVEY INSPECTION PROTOCOL

State: Louisiana
FFY: 2013

Note: Upload to WebBGAS a copy of the Synar inspection form under the heading "Synar Inspection Form" and a copy of the protocol used to train inspection teams on conducting and reporting the results of the Synar inspections under the heading "Synar Inspection Protocol."

1.	How do	oes the State Synar survey protocol address t	he following?
	a.	Consummated buy attempts?	
		⊠ Required	☐ Not permitted
		☐ Permitted under specified circumstances	☐ Not specified in protocol
	b.	Youth inspectors to carry ID?	
		☐ Required	☐ Not permitted
		Permitted under specified circumstances	☐ Not specified in protocol
		Note: Youth inspectors can never lie about the ID. At the discretion of the supervising agent, to in order to protect the safety of the youth opsecured if the agent knows that the outlet confidentiality of the operative's name and add operative's ID, and the salesclerk asks the compliance check, the youth operative truthfull with them.	he agent may secure the operative's ID perative. For example, the ID may be scans IDs, in order to protect the ress. If the agent has secured the youth youth operative for ID during the
	c.	Adult inspectors to enter the outlet?	
		□ Required	☐ Not permitted
		Permitted under specified circumstances	☐ Not specified in protocol
	d.	Youth inspectors to be compensated?	
		⊠ Required	☐ Not permitted
		Permitted under specified circumstances	Not specified in protocol
2.		y the agency(ies) or entity(ies) that actually conspections of tobacco outlets. (Check all that	
		Law enforcement agency(ies) State or local government agency(ies) other the Private contractor(s) Other	
	L	ist the agency name(s): Louisiana Office of Alc	onol and Tobacco

3. Are Synar inspections combined with law enforcement efforts (i.e., do law enforcement representatives issue warnings or citations to retailers found in violation of the law at the time of the inspection?)? ☑ Always ☐ Usually ☐ Sometimes ☐ Rarely ☐ Never
4. Describe the methods used to recruit, select, and train youth inspectors and adult supervisors.
Recruitment and Selection of Youth Operatives. Youth operatives are recruited by OATC from youth groups, community groups, and agent contacts. The age of youth operatives ranges from 15-16 years old The youth is photographed during the screening process to make sure that the youth's appearance reflects his/her actual age. Youth operatives can be paid or volunteer their time; those that choose to be paid are compensated at a rate of \$10.00 per hour.
Training of Youth Operatives. Youth operatives are trained and supervised by OATC agents. Agents clearly discuss the guidelines for underage operatives with the youth. In addition to requirements for underage operatives, OATC agents train youth in the tobacco compliance check protocol. The training of youth operatives takes place at the time that the youth is officially recruited, once appropriate release and consent forms have been signed by the operative and his or her parent/guardian. In addition to the initial training session, OATC agents review the main points concerning compliance check procedures immediately prior to a compliance check to reinforce fidelity with the inspection protocol guidelines. Guidelines for underage operatives conducting tobacco compliance checks are shown below.
Guidelines for Youth Operatives
 Must not be deceptively mature in appearance, or disguise or alter appearance.
Must carry valid identification and state correct age if

- asked.
- Must avoid speaking to anyone except the employee at each location.
- Minors under the age of 18 must have a signed letter of approval from a parent/guardian.
- Operatives can be paid or volunteer their time.
- Two photos must be taken of the operative the day of the investigation; one full face, and one head to toe.

Guidelines for Inspection Protocol

- Youth inspector teamed with two agents; one agent observes in the store; the other observes from the car/van
- One undercover agent enters the store
- · Youth enters the store after the agent.
- Youth requests the pre-determined tobacco product.
- Youth pays for the tobacco product (get a receipt if possible)
- If youth is asked for ID, the youth will show legal identification; however, in most cases, the youth's ID is held by agents.
- If youth is asked age, youth will respond with correct age.
- Youth maintains possession of the tobacco product until an agent can take possession of it.
- Youth exits store and returns to car/van.
- Undercover agent exits store to get badge and ticket book.
- Undercover agent returns to store and gives citations to store and clerk.

Legal Requirements. Youth Operatives are required to be truthful. Compliance checks are conducted by law enforcement personnel as law enforcement undercover operations. OATC follows laws pertaining to undercover operations and regulations such as work laws and times. The youth operatives are cooperating individuals immune to prosecution due to the nature of the agreement with law enforcement. Youth operatives are regarded in the same manner as a confidential informant and in all cases the utmost effort is given to prevent appearance and testimony by them in court. Undercover agents witness the sale and testify to the offense.

Synar Compliance Agent Training. All OATC Agents are Commissioned and Certified Law Enforcement Personnel. Agents are trained in all required law enforcement procedures and also undergo field training within the agency with senior agents, field training personnel, and supervisors. OATC does not have a formal training curriculum for compliance inspections; however, procedures for compliance inspections are outlined in the agency's Policy and Procedure Manual. Synar Compliance Training builds on the existing OATC procedures for compliance inspections with a separate training session for all OATC supervisors one week prior to the Synar Survey. Additional training is warranted in order to ensure that Synar Survey methods and procedures are implemented by OATC officers with fidelity and uniformity. For the Annual Synar Report, a half-day training is held. The training included the following topics:

Synar Compliance Check Agent Training

- Updates on Tobacco and Public Health
- · Highlights from the Recent ASR
- · Continuing Challenges
- · Selecting the Sample
- · Collecting the Data
- · Monitoring the Data
- · Practice Discussion

5.			or procedural requirements instituted by the State to address ctors' immunity when conducting inspections?
	a.	Legal	Yes ☐ No (If Yes , please describe.)
		as other law enf	uth inspectors' immunity when conducting inspections is the same forcement efforts. The youth inspectors (operatives) are immune if done in the scope of the operations.
	b.	Procedural	∑ Yes
		guidelines/requi	outlines what can and cannot be done by operatives. The specific irements for underage operatives as well as protocols for conducting cks is outlined in the response to the previous question.
6.		of the safety of	or procedural requirements instituted by the State to address f youth inspectors during all aspects of the Synar inspection
	a.	Legal	☐ Yes No (If Yes, please describe.)
	b.	Procedural	Yes No (If Yes, please describe.)
		compliance insp	equires that two (2) adult agents accompany youth operatives during pections and at no time is a youth operative allowed to complete an outlet that has been deemed unsafe or inappropriate (i.e. operative

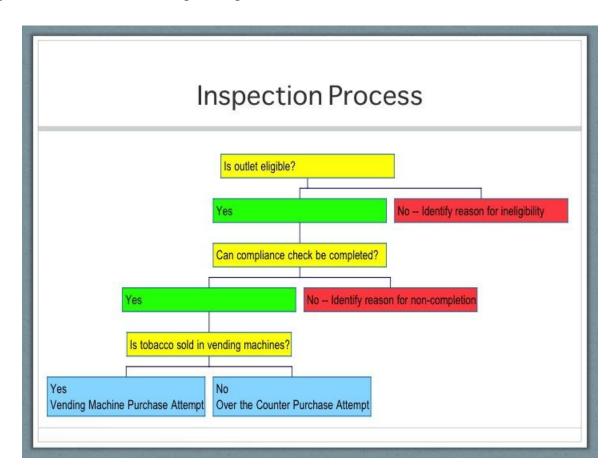
7.	inspecti	ere any other legal or procedural requirements the State has regarding how ions are to be conducted (e.g., age of youth inspector, time of inspections, g that must occur)?					
	a.	Legal	☐ Yes No (If Yes, please describe.)				
	b.	Procedural	Xes No (If Yes, please describe.)				
		OATC Policy law enforcement	has been formulated using the State's legal guidelines established for ent agencies.				
		ia,, emoreem	on ageneres.				

NOTE: Details about the Inspection Methodology, Database Entry Form, Data Collection Procedures, and Monitoring Procedures follow.

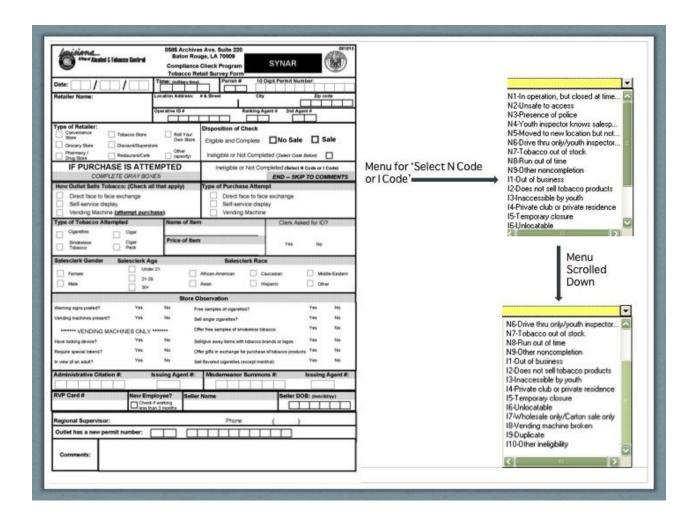
Inspection Methodology. At the point of inspection, the outlet name and address is verified. If the outlet is out of business, does not sell tobacco products, is a private facility not accessible to the public, is temporarily closed, is not located at the address, or is an adult club, the outlet is coded ineligible and the specific reason for ineligibility identified. If the outlet is in operation but closed at the time of 3 separate visits, is judged unsafe to access, or the youth inspector knows the salesperson, the outlet is coded noncomplete and the specific reason for non-completion is identified.

Eligible outlets are inspected, including all outlets selling tobacco products not accessible to youth (except for adult clubs). Two commissioned OATC agents accompany the youth during attempts to purchase tobacco. One agent observes the sale, and the second stands by as backup and to record the data about the context of the attempt and results. Any identification carried by youth must be valid. If the youth has identification on his or her person, the youth must provide the identification if asked by the clerk. If the clerk instead asks for the youth's age, the youth must advise the clerk of their correct age.

When attempts to purchase tobacco were successful, the agents issued citations and summons in accordance with the State of Louisiana Alcohol and Tobacco Control Law. OATC agents enter the information on laptop computers immediately following each inspection. This data is then forwarded to the Office for Addictive Disorders for verification and analysis. The figure below provides details about the inspection process.



Developing Database Entry Form. Prior to the FFY 2004 survey, the feasibility of laptop data entry of the sampled outlets was explored, initially with OATC staff officers, and then through a focus group with the regional supervisors. The two major reasons for moving to electronic data entry were to improve accuracy and timeliness of the survey results, and to reduce agent burden. There was unanimous support to develop an electronic data entry system from both OATC headquarters and the regional supervisors. Epi Info was used to create the beta-version data entry program, and headquarters staff, headquarters technical support, and supervisors tested the program. Minor revisions were made based on beta testing, and the final version of the form was used in the FFY 2004 survey. The state decided to use OmniForm for electronic forms in fall 2003, and we migrated our EpiInfo form to OmniForm for FFY 2005 data collection. The same form has been used since 2005, with additional store observations related to FDA advertising and labeling added in FY13. The database entry form is shown below.



Data Collection Procedures. Information about software, process of entering data, compliance check procedures, tobacco purchase attempts, and compliance with Federal procedures is included below.

Data Collection Procedures

Software

The Omni Form program will be used, with the new DHH Synar Survey Form.

Entering Data and Preventing Loss of Work

- The master list of outlets for your region includes all the outlets for your compliance checks.
- · Use your copy of the master list to plan your compliance checks for the day.
- Enter the data for each compliance check to your form database.
- · Backup each day's work and provide a copy to your regional supervisor.

Compliance Check Procedures

- · Every outlet must have identifying information completed.
- · If you attempt to purchase tobacco, you must complete the tobacco purchase section.
- If the outlet is not eligible, or you could not complete the compliance check, you must indicate the reason for ineligibility or non-completion.
- · Indicate whether the permit number of the outlet differs from the master list.
- · Add comments, if you wish.

Tobacco Purchase Attempts

- · Restaurants with bars are included in tobacco purchase attempts.
- All tobacco purchase sections are completed for every purchase attempt, except the vending machines section, which is only completed for vending machine attempts.
- If the outlet has a vending machine, you must attempt to purchase at the vending machine.
 - The youth should ask for change to purchase cigarettes from the bartender or hostess.
 - The bartender or hostess gender, age, and race are entered in the salesclerk gender, age, race section.
 - Identify the vending machine characteristics in addition to everything else on the orange part of the form.

Compliance With Federal Procedures

- Use 15 or 16 year olds, aiming for a 50:50 balance.
- · Use females and males, aiming for a 50:50 balance.
- · Conduct compliance checks mornings, afternoons, and evenings, weekdays and weekends.

Monitoring Data Collection. Three layers of monitoring are developed to ensure accuracy of the data. Each agent checks the form before submitting the form to his/her supervisor. Then, the supervisor reviews the form before sending the form to ATC headquarters. Finally, the State Synar Coordinator reviews each form before sending to the Synar Principal Investigator.

Analytic Dataset. Variables in the analytic dataset are indicated below.

Analytic Dataset

General Information

- · Date and time of inspection
- Permit number
- Retailer name
- Retailer Address
- · Youth operative
- · Gender and age of youth operative
- Adult agents
- Type of outlet

Disposition

- Disposition (ie eligible and complete, ineligible, not completed)
- Reason for ineligibility or non-completion (for ineligible or non-complete outlets)

Purchase Attempt

- · How outlet sells tobacco
- Type of purchase attempt
- · Type of tobacco attempted
- Name and price of tobacco purchased (for violations only)
- · Whether the minor's identification was requested
- · Gender, age, and race of sales clerk
- · Posting of warning signs
- Characteristics of vending machines (for vending machine attempts only)
- Compliance with FDA regulations about advertising and labeling
- Citation number (for violations only)

APPENDIX D: LIST SAMPLING FRAME COVERAGE STUDY

(LIST FRAME ONLY)

			State: Louisiana
			FFY: 2013
1.	Ca	lenda	ar year of the coverage study: <u>2011</u>
2.	b. c.	Weig Num	reighted percent coverage found: 92.68% ghted percent coverage found: 92.80% aber of outlets found through canvassing: 205 aber of outlets matched on the list frame: 190
3.	a.	Desc	eribe how areas were defined. (e.g., census tracts, counties, etc.)
			All census tracts in Louisiana were included in the sampling frame for the coverage study. No areas of the state were excluded from sampling.
	b.	Wer	e any areas of the State excluded from sampling? Yes No
			If Yes , please explain.
1.	Ple	ease a	nswer the following questions about the selection of canvassing areas.
		a.	Which category below best describes the sample design? (Check only one.)
			Census (Go to Question 6.)
			Unstratified Statewide sample:
			Simple random sample (<i>Respond to Part b.</i>)
			Systematic random sample (Respond to Part b.)
			Single-stage cluster sample (Respond to Parts b and d.)
			☐ Multistage cluster sample (Respond to Parts b and d.)
			Stratified sample:
			\boxtimes Simple random sample (Respond to Parts b and c.)
			Systematic random sample (Respond to Parts b and c.)
			Single-stage cluster sample (Respond to Parts b, c, and d.)
			Multistage cluster sample (Respond to Parts b, c, and d.)
			Other (Please describe and respond to Part b.)

b. Describe the sampling methods.

The coverage study used a stratified sampling technique with four strata created using a 4-category Rural Urban Commuting Area (RUCA version 2.0) classification of census tracts: urban core, sub-urban, large rural town, and small town/isolated rural.

Five census tracts were randomly selected from each stratum, resulting in a total of 20 census tracts in the coverage study.

We estimated 7-10 outlets per tract, with the coverage study yielding 140 - 200 outlets.

This sampling method resulted in a total of 205 outlets.

c. Provide a full description of the strata that were created.

A list of all census tracts for Louisiana was downloaded from Census Bureau website (N=1106).

A database of RUCA codes for Louisiana census tracts was downloaded from the United States Department of Agriculture Economic Research Service (2000 Rural-Urban Commuting Area Codes downloadable for each state)

Census tracts for Louisiana on the USDA list were confirmed by matching with the tracts from the census bureau (100% match).

A consolidated RUCA category variable was constructed from secondary codes allowing tracts to be classified into the four strata.

RUCA (4 category)	Frequency	Percent
Urban Core	692	62.6
Sub-Urban	152	13.7
Large Rural Town	127	11.5
Small Town/Isolated Rural	135	12.2
Total	1106	100.0

d.	Provide a full description of how clusters were formed.	
	_	
Were al	l sampled areas visited by canvassing teams?	
Yes	(Go to Question 7.) \square No (Respond to Parts a and b.)	
a.	Was the subset of areas randomly chosen?	
	☐ Yes ☐ No	
	Were bo ⊠ Yes Were al ⊠ Yes	d. Provide a full description of how clusters were formed. Were borders of the selected areas clearly identified at the time of canvassing? ☑ Yes ☐ No Were all sampled areas visited by canvassing teams? ☑ Yes (Go to Question 7.) ☐ No (Respond to Parts a and b.) a. Was the subset of areas randomly chosen? ☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Describe how the subsample of visited areas was drawn. Include the number of

		areas sampled and the number of areas canvassed.								
7.	Were field observers provided with a detailed map of the canvassing areas?									
	Yes No If No, describe the canvassing instructions given to the field observers.									
		, describe the editions strength to the field observers.								
8.	Were	Were field observers instructed to find all outlets in the assigned area?								
	X Y	_								
	If No , respond to Question 9. If Yes , describe any instructions given to the field observers to ensure the entire area was canvassed, then go to Question 10.									
	Canv	assing protocol:								
	A ma	up of each tract will be printed, with all roads highlighted and borders marked (using HS).								
		entire census tract will be fully canvassed. (every outlet accessible to youth will be apted).								
	The planned canvassing route will be clearly indicated on the map, and fieldwork may be completed by walking or driving the route, depending upon outlet density.									
	l l	n a road is a census tract boundary, canvassing will only be done on the side of the road porders the tract.								
	l l	-level field observations and local area data will be used to identify safety issues and non manner of dress.								
	The f	ieldwork staff will attempt to enter and assess each youth accessible outlet in the tract.								
	l l	outlet will be attempted in the order indicated on the route, with no assumptions made the likelihood of tobacco products in the outlet.								
		ets that are temporarily closed on an initial attempt will be attempted a second time g the coverage study before being classified as incomplete.								
0	If a f	tull convecsing was not conducted.								
9. If a full canvassing was not conducted:										
a. How many predetermined outlets were to be observed in each area?b. What were the starting points for each area?										
		Vere these starting points randomly chosen? Yes No								
		escribe the selection of the starting points.								

e. Please describe the canvassing instructions given to the field observers, including predetermined routes.

10. Describe the process field observers used to determine if an outlet sold tobacco.

Fieldwork staff entered any property accessible to youth. Private property and adult public access outlets (i.e., bars, adult clubs, casinos) were not entered.

Fieldwork staff entered the property and asked the price of a pack of {insert brand of cigarettes}. The brand of cigarettes selected for the tract was the most common cigarette attempted for the area by ATC enforcement officers during the Synar survey in 2011.

If the outlet was closed, a second attempt was made to inspect the outlet.

11. Please provide the State's definition of "matches" or "mismatches" to the Synar sampling frame? (i.e., address, business name, business license number, etc).

Outlet matching with the state Tobacco License list included the following categories: Identical match of name and address; approximate match with slight variations in name or address; and no match.

Of the 205 outlets, 183 were an identical match (89.3%), 7 were an approximate match (3.4%), and 15 did not match with the list (7.3%).

The 7 outlets that were an approximate match were researched. All 7 were deemed matches to the list, with 5 matches made due to a new owner changing the name of the outlet (i.e., Exxon changing to Circle K), and 2 matches made through minor differences in spelling (i.e., 3 Way One Stop vs. Three Way One Stop).

12. Provide the calculation of the weighted percent coverage (if applicable).

The weighted coverage rate will be calculated as shown below:

(total number of matched outlets * sampling weight)

(total number of outlets * sampling weight)

Sampling weight = the inverse of the selection probability

The table on the next page shows the calculations of unweighted and weighted rates

tract number	stratum (RUCA category)	total number of tracts per stratum	number of tracts selected per stratum	weighting factor (total number of tracts/selected number of tracts)	number of outlets matched to list for tract	weighted match (weighting factor * number of matched outlets)	total number of outlets in tract	weighted total (weighting factor * number of outlets)
1	1	692	5	138.40	19	2629.60	22	3044.80
2	1	692	5	138.40	20	2768.00	21	2906.40
3	1	692	5	138.40	18	2491.20	19	2629.60
4	1	692	5	138.40	0	0.00	0	0.00
5	1	692	5	138.40	9	1245.60	9	1245.60
6	2	152	5	30.40	8	243.20	8	243.20
7	2	152	5	30.40	1	30.40	2	60.80
8	2	152	5	30.40	3	91.20	5	152.00
9	2	152	5	30.40	3	91.20	4	121.60
10	2	152	5	30.40	19	577.60	19	577.60
11	3	127	5	25.40	39	990.60	42	1066.80
12	3	127	5	25.40	13	330.20	13	330.20
13	3	127	5	25.40	9	228.60	10	254.00
14	3	127	5	25.40	2	50.80	2	50.80
15	3	127	5	25.40	3	76.20	3	76.20
16	4	135	5	27.00	15	405.00	15	405.00
17	4	135	5	27.00	4	108.00	4	108.00
18	4	135	5	27.00	2	54.00	3	81.00
19	4	135	5	27.00	2	54.00	3	81.00
20	4	135	5	27.00	1	27.00	1	27.00
					190	12492.40	205	13461.60
Unweighte Rate	Unweighted Coverage Rate							
Weighted Rate	Coverage	92.80						